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the home market. Continuous, hard, and intelligent labor will be necessary. Many laborers will be thrown out of work. Such a result is incident to all revolutions. But in the end importations of certain important classes of goods will be checked and a situation reached which can be maintained with ease till the present inequalities in international competition pass away.

The book closes with a series of appendices containing valuable statistical material. It furnishes an excellent example of sober argument based upon broad historical research. It would be well for both American protectionists and free-traders, if they would notice how slight is the value which is attributed to their sovereign remedies.

H. L. OSGOOD.

*Selections Illustrating Economic History since the Seven Years' War.* Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND, Ph.D. Cambridge, Waterman and Amee, 1888. — 8vo, vii, 367 pp.

This volume is designed to offer students attending lectures in economic history a course of reading illustrating the most important episodes in this field since 1763. The compiler, however, has also consulted the interests of the general reader. The exact character of the work may be shown by a brief list of the contents better than by any description. The "Colonial System" is naturally the first subject, and upon it are given the leading sections of the English navigation acts and Adam Smith's discussion of it. The effect of the great inventions is shown by a selection from Walpole's *History of England*. On the economic condition of Europe in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic age, the compiler gives us von Sybel's valuable introductory chapter to his history of the Revolution, a discussion of the emancipating edict of Stein from Prof. Seeley's *Life of Stein*, a discussion of the Orders in Council from Levi's *History of British Commerce*, and a review of English finances from 1793-1815 from Porter's *Progress of the Nation*. Five chapters are devoted to the next fifty years, and comprise the following subjects: the *Zollverein* is described from Bowring's Parliamentary report of 1840 with statistical information from Legoyt's *La France et l'étranger*. Next come another selection from Levi, discussing the corn laws, two essays by Cairnes on *The New Gold*, and a review of the financial history of France under the second empire from Levasseur's *Histoire des classes ouvrières en France, depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos jours*. Four chapters are devoted to the last twenty-five years. In them we have a description of the way in which the French indemnity was paid, from an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Feb. 1875) based on Léon Say's report, together with a statement of what was done with

it from Kolb's *Condition of the Nations*; a chapter on "New Italy" from Wilson's *Resources of Modern Countries*; selections from the census reports of 1880 discussing the growth of population, the factory system, cotton manufacture, and the iron and steel industry in the United States; and lastly, a discussion of the public debts of Europe. This is taken from Neymarck's recent work on the subject, and is one of the most interesting selections in the volume.

It will be seen that the range of this compilation is extensive and that the matter is of high quality. The chapter on the "Great Inventions" might well have been supplemented, as it is rather inadequate. The inventions discussed are those of Arkwright, Hargreaves, Crompton, Cartwright, Watt, and Davy, in other words, the improvements in cloth making, the use of steam for stationary machinery, and the safety lamp for coal mining. The application of steam to transportation deserved at least a chapter. No feature of modern economic life is more important than the transportation system, nor has any been more marvellously changed since 1763. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin had such an immense influence upon our economic and political life that it should have received attention under this head.

The bibliographical references might well be fuller. The date, publisher, and edition of the works from which extracts are taken should be given. The full title of Levasseur's work should have been given, as above, instead of merely *Histoire des classes ouvrières*, for that applies equally well to his earlier and better known work which stops with the Revolution. The proof reading of the selection from Levasseur seems not so well done as in the case of other chapters. On page 226 *repres* is printed for *repris*; in the last paragraph on this page the subject of *éclata* is missing, and in note 6, page 228, we have *garatie* and *granantie* for *garantie*. In note 2, page 59, Lullin de Chateaufieux appears as two persons: "Lullinde, Chateaufieux" and Lavergne as "Lavergen." It may be worth while to remark that whoever attempts to look up von Sybel's references to Arthur Young in this chapter will get little satisfaction. Von Sybel used and referred to a German translation. The English translator transferred the references, leaving out von Sybel's notice that they were to a German edition. In the note on page 52, for "the latter" read "the former," as consultation of the original will show. It would no doubt be altogether too exacting to hold Dr. Rand responsible for these last points, yet it is always safe to verify references. The mechanical execution of the volume is excellent.

Dr. Rand has rendered economic study a service which teachers will truly appreciate, particularly those who have very large classes and those whose classes do not have access to good libraries. It is to be hoped that it will meet with such success as will encourage Dr. Rand to pub-

lish a second series devoted to the economic history of our own country since the opening of the Revolutionary war. Such a work would prove even more useful than the present volume to the general body of teachers of political economy in all but our largest institutions.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

*A History of Vagrants and Vagrancy and Beggars and Begging.*

By C. J. RIBTON TURNER. London, Chapman and Hall, 1887.—8vo, xxii, 720 pp.

The importance of this work lies more in the wealth of curious detail than in any definiteness of conclusion. It can scarcely be called a scientific work in the sense of Dr. Aschrott's book. Its arrangement is not compact or orderly and the various countries are described one after the other without much attempt at comparison or induction. But what the author lacks in precision of scientific aim, he partly atones for in abundance of knowledge. Over three-quarters of the book is devoted to Great Britain, and full use has been made not only of the legislation but also of the municipal records and contemporary literature. The result is a most interesting and quaint history of mendicity, especially during the later and middle ages, such as it would be difficult to find in any other publication. The long chapter of one hundred pages containing extracts from various writers to illustrate the impostures of the vagrant and the beggar in the middle ages is most delectable reading. One is forced to the conclusion that the foibles of mankind do not change much from age to age.

For the nineteenth century copious extracts are made from the proceedings of committees of the various poor-law unions. But here again the work is mainly descriptive, not critical. About the only conclusion which Mr. Turner succeeds in drawing is that the present English legislation as to vagrants, while a great improvement on the old, nevertheless seems to be framed with a sublime disregard for modern conditions; and that it results in giving people a right to travel through the country at public expense. His remedy—houses of industry for vagabond adults—is simply mentioned in an off-hand way.

The history of the continental countries of Europe is rather superficially treated. On the other hand the complete index of British statutes on the subject of poor-laws will be found very useful. If the plan of the book had been more scientific, it would have been of far greater service to the student. As it stands the work is simply a repertory of interesting facts and anecdotes, which it is convenient but not indispensable to have at hand.

E. R. A. S.